the following rewritten paragraph:

--This invention is concerned with a cartilage and bone morphogenetic repairing composition which contains a polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene glycol and a bone morphogenetic protein.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 6, line 29 to page 7, line 14 with the following rewritten paragraph:

--Moreover, this invention relates to a cartilage and bone morphogenetic repairing composition wherein a concentration of polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene glycols as described above in an aqueous solution is about 10-50%. It is known that the reversible phase transition temperature of polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene glycols varies in general depending on the concentration of their prepared aqueous solutions, and the polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene glycols within the above-mentioned constituent ranges may gelate at around body temperature, i.e. about 37°C at a concentration of about 10-90% in its aqueous solution. As the most preferable example, there is prepared the polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene glycol block polymer aqueous solution of 15-30% concentration having a molecular weight of polypropylene glycol of 3,850 and a ethylene oxide content of 70% (Pluronic F-127).--

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 7, line 19 to

page 8, line 9 with the following rewritten paragraph:

--The bone morphogenetic proteins used in this invention include, but are not limited to, a series of proteins belonging to the TGF-β gene superfamily such as BMP-2 to BMP-9 and so on, the protein named MP52, the protein named GDF-5 and the like. Particularly preferable BMP-2 is a protein produced using Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells according to the genetic engineering technology reported by Wang, et al. (Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 87, 2220-2224, 1990 and U.S. Patent No. 4,877,864), and particularly preferable MP52 is a new protein produced according to the genetic engineering technology suggested by the present inventors (our copending Japanese Patent Application Serial No. 531,621 filed October 20, 1977.) This new protein can be produced by constructing a plasmid containing the DNA sequence coding the amino acid sequence as shown in SEQ ID No.:1 of the Sequence Listing derived from MP52 and having added the codon coding methionine at the N-terminal of said DNA sequence; transforming the plasmid into E. coli; incubating the E. coli to obtain an inclusion body; and solubilizing and purifying the inclusion body to obtain a monomer protein, which is then dimerized and purified.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 9, line 17 with the following rewritten paragraph:

--Figs. 3a and 3b are microscopic photographs of the stained